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88	"Stepwise Multiple Regression "	-26
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**ABSTRACT**  
**The Impact of Strategic Planning In Attaining Organizational  
Excellence from the Point of View of Public Departments`  
Administrators at Almadinah Almonawwarah City In Saudi Arabia**  
**Saad Al-Rashidi**  
**Mu`tah University,2010**

The current study aimed to identify the strategic planning in attaining Organizational Excellence and its Impact on attaining Organizational Excellence from the point of view of public departments` administrators at Almadinah Almonawwarah city in Saudi Arabia .

A questionnaire was developed for the proposes of data collecting and achieving the aims of the study .

The sample of the study consisted of 379 subjects, and the Social Sciences` Statistical Package ( SPSS.16) was used to analyze the data of the study .

The study obtained a group of results, the most important of which are as follows :

- 1- Administrators` conceptions for the strategic planning for the administrators public departments at Almadinah Almonawwarah city in Saudi Arabia were at the medium level, and the administrators conceptions for Organizational Excellence have a high level .
- 2- There is an effect for the dimensions of the strategic planning on Organizational Excellence, and that the dimensions of strategic planning explain about 68,9% of contrasting in systematic eminence .
- 3- There is an effect for the dimensions of environmental strategic analyzing on systematic eminence, and that the elements of the strategic planning explain about 58,9% of contrasting in Organizational Excellence.
- 4- There is an effect for the dimensions of strategic planning elements on Organizational Excellence, and that the dimensions of the elements of strategic planning explain about 49,9% of the contrasting in Organizational Excellence .
- 5- There are significant statistical differences at (  $0.05 \geq \alpha$  ) in the conceptions of the subjects toward strategic planning which are attributed to educational level, job position, age, marital status, and experience variables, the results also indicated that there are significant statistical differences at (  $0.05 \geq \alpha$  ) in the conceptions of the subjects toward systematic eminence which are attributed to educational level, job position, age, marital status, and experience variables .

The study concluded with a group of recommendations of which the necessity of working on creating a Organizational culture to enhance strategic planning in the Organizational environment ,and accession with these strategies to the desired higher levels by developing the workers` skills and making available a clear strategic vision for the departments and their goals, for their effect in enhancing the dimensions of Organizational Excellence.

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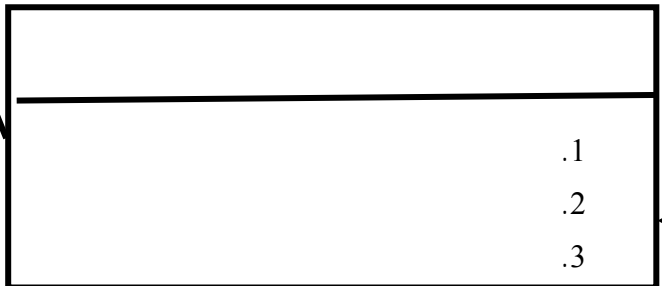
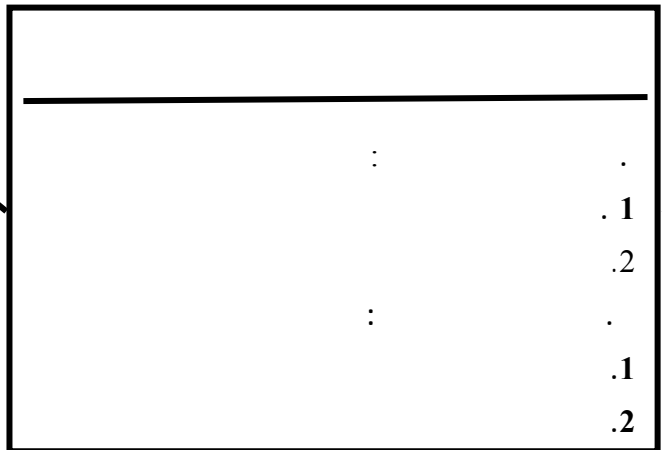
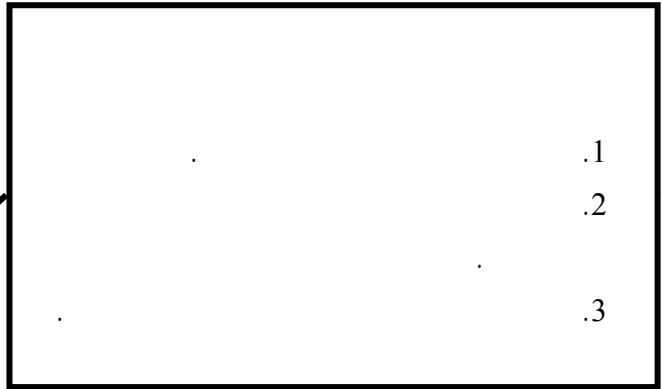
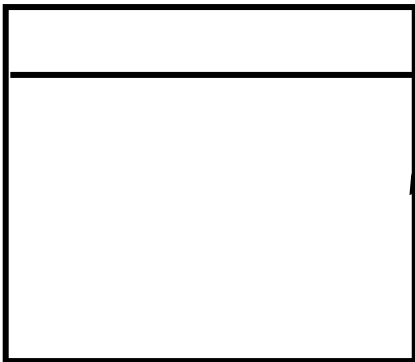
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(Ramanathan, 2004)

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(Evanthia, et.al, 2009)

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European Foundation For Quality Management ( EFQ) :

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Denis & Rodney, )

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Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award (MBNQA) :

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The Deming application prize

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Information -

Analysis -

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Planning for the future -

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Education & Training -

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(Martensen & Dahlgaard)

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( Eskild & et, al, 1999, 10-12)

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(McGregor, 1994, P:296-301)

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Denis & )

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(Sharma, Kodali, 2008)

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(Comm, Mathaisel, 2008)

(Strategic Planning)

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" (Evanthia, et,al, 2009)

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(Al-Shammari & Hussam, 2008)

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(Crossen, 2005)

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%31.40	119	40-31
%37.47	142	50-41
%17.15	65	51
%19.00	72	5
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0.90	0.86	16-13	4
0.87	0.88	19-17	5
0.90	0.91	24-20	6
0.86	0.89	28-25	7
0.85	0.87	32-29	8
0.88	0.91	37-33	1
0.84	0.87	42-38	2
0.91	0.92	47-43	3
0.87	0.89	52-48	4
0.81	0.83	57-53	5

"Statistical Package For Social Sciences" (SPSS.16.1)

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(Multiple Regression Analysis)	-2
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(T- test )	-4
Stepwise Multiple Regression )	-5
(Analysis	
(Simple Regression Analysis)	-6
(Variance Inflation Factor) (VIF)	-7
(Tolerance)	
(Multicollinearity)	
(Skewness)	-8
(Normal Distributions)	
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3	0.63	3.31	5-1
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2	0.55	3.54	12-11
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1	0.97	3.67	6
4	1.00	3.56	7
5	1.01	3.52	8
3	1.05	3.60	9
2	0.99	3.63	10
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(0.99)

(3.44)

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(19)

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(2.99)

.(1.07)

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(13)



(13)

2	1.03	3.35	20
3	1.01	3.26	21
4	1.02	3.00	22
1	1.05	3.42	23
5	1.06	2.97	24
-	0.74	3.20	24-20

(13)

(3.20)

(0.74)

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(23)

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(1.05)

(3.42)

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(24)

.(1.06)

(2.97)

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(14)

(14)

<hr/>				
2	0.55	3.66		28-25
1	0.58	3.67		32-29
-	0.53	3.67		32-25
<hr/>				

(14)

(3.67)

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(0.58)

(3.67)

.(0.55)

(3.66)

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(15)

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	4	1.00	3.51	25
	3	0.99	3.63	26
	2	0.95	3.73	27
	1	0.94	3.77	28
	-	0.55	3.66	28-25

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(3.66)

(0.55)

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(0.94)

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(25)

(3.51)

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.(1.00)

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(16)

(16)

2	1.00	3.69	29
4	0.98	3.54	30
1	0.97	3.77	31
3	0.99	3.66	32
-	0.58	3.67	32-29

(16)

(3.67)

(0.58)

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(0.97)

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.(0.98)

(3.54)

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(17)

(17)

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1	0.53	3.70	37-32
4	0.56	3.59	42-38
3	0.55	3.62	47-43
2	0.54	3.63	52-48
5	0.57	3.58	57-53
-	0.52	3.62	57-32

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(17)

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(3.62)  
(0.52)  
(3.70)  
(3.62) (3.63)  
(3.59)  
(3.58)

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(18)

(18)

1	0.94	3.82	.33
3	0.98	3.73	.34
2	0.96	3.79	.35
5	1.00	3.52	.36
4	1.02	3.53	.37
-	0.53	3.70	37-32

(18)

(3.70)

(0.53)

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(33)

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(36)

(0.94)

(3.82)

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.(1.00)

(3.52)

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(19)

(19)

4	0.96	3.55	.38
5	0.99	3.50	.39
2	0.94	3.63	.40
1	0.91	3.67	.41
3	0.97	3.60	.42
-	0.56	3.59	42-38

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(0.56)

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(0.91)

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.(0.99)

(3.50)

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<hr/>				
	3	0.96	3.62	.43
	1	0.90	3.72	.44
	4	0.98	3.58	.45
	2	0.97	3.64	.46
	5	1.00	3.53	.47
	-	0.55	3.62	47-43

(20)

(3.62)

(0.55)

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(47)

(0.90)

(3.72)

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.(1.00)

(3.53)

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(21)



(21)

1	0.96	3.68		.48
5	0.98	3.57		.49
2	0.99	3.66		.50
4	0.98	3.61		.51
3	0.97	3.63		.52
-	0.54	3.63		52-48

(21)

(3.63)

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(49)

(0.96)

(3.68)

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(22)

5	1.00	3.51	.53
4	0.98	3.54	.54
1	0.97	3.66	.55
2	0.99	3.62	.56
3	0.95	3.58	.57
-	0.57	3.58	57-53

(22)

(3.58)

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2.4

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"Multi-Collinearity"

"Variance Inflation Factor-VIF"

"Tolerance"

(10)

(VIF)

(0.05)

"Multicollinearity"

(23)

"Tolerance "

(VIF)

"

(10)

(VIF)

(0.05)

"Tolerance

(23)

Skewness	(VIF)	Tolerance
0.370	1.404	0.313
0.210	2.156	0.464
0.266	1.314	0.561
0.337	2.160	0.463
0.395	2.255	0.443
0.287	2.263	0.418
0.276	2.547	0.528
0.256	2.195	0.357

Normal Distribution

(Skewness)

(23)

(1)

**(24)**  
**(Analysis Of Variance)**

F	F	R <sup>2</sup>	
0.000	*118.49	0.689	(376 2)
0.000	*45.55	0.424	(376 2)
0.000	*62.97	0.505	(376 2)
0.000	*33.91	0.354	(376 2)
0.000	*61.84	0.499	(376 2)
0.000	*78.24	0.521	(376 2)
0.000	*116.118	0.589	(377 1)
0.000	*112.762	0.571	(377 1)
0.000	*99.541	0.192	(377 1)
0.000	*102.941	0.276	(377 1)
0.000	*104.553	0.289	(377 1)
0.000	*109.590	0.483	(377 1)
0.000	*104.76	0.499	(376 2)
0.000	*51.75	0.372	(376 2)
0.000	*76.28	0.428	(376 2)
0.000	*31.58	0.243	(376 2)
0.000	*33.62	0.285	(376 2)
0.000	*48.47	0.411	(376 2)

(0.05 ≥ α)

\*

(24)

(F)

(376 2)

(0.05 ≥ α)

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(%68.9)

(%50.5)

( )

(%42.4)

(%35.4)

( )

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(%49.9)

( )

(%52.1)

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.( )

(F)  
 (377 1) (0.05 ≥ α)  
 (%57.1) ( ) (%58.9)  
 (%19.2) ( )  
 (%27.6) ( )  
 (%28.9) ( )  
 (%48.3) ( )  
 .( )  
 (24)

(F)  
 (376 2) (0.05 ≥ α)  
 ( ) (%49.9)  
 (%42.8) ( ) (%37.2)  
 (%24.3) ( )  
 (%28.5) ( )  
 (%41.1) ( )  
 .( )

.  
**(0.05 ≥ α)** :  
 )  
 (

(25)

	<b>t</b>	<b>Beta</b>	<b>B</b>	
	<b>t</b>			
0.000	*10.726	0.331	0.018	0.192
0.000	*5.038	0.173	0.026	0.133
0.000	*11.618	0.351	0.016	0.188
(0.01≥ α) *				

(25)

)

(t)

(

5.038 10.726) (t)

$$.(0.01 \geq \alpha) \quad (11.618)$$
$$\vdots$$
$$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

)

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## Stepwise Multiple Regression

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(26)

(%48.5)

(%59.1)

(%68.7)

(26)

**"Stepwise Multiple Regression "**

	t	R <sup>2</sup>
*t		
0.000	*11.879	0.485
0.000	*10.663	0.591
0.000	*5.525	0.687

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

:

(27)

(*t= 4.038 ) (Beta=0.234)	(*t= 3.678) (Beta=0.218)	(*t= 3.860) (Beta=0.229)
(*t= 6.606 ) (Beta=0.413)	(*t= 3.499) (Beta=0.192)	(*t= 4.112) (Beta=0.221)
(*t= 2.541 ) (Beta=0.211)	( *t= 1.77) (Beta=0.087)	(*t= 2.133) (Beta=0.131)
(*t= 6.442 ) (Beta=0.356)	(*t= 2.640) (Beta=0.111)	(*t= 3.686) (Beta=0.199)
(*t= 6.83 ) (Beta=0.3.72)	(*t= 3.112) (Beta=0.169)	(*t= 3.556) (Beta=0.210)

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} \quad (27)$$

where  $\bar{y}$  is the sample mean,  $\mu_0$  is the hypothesized population mean,  $s$  is the sample standard deviation, and  $n$  is the sample size.

The test statistic  $t$  is compared to the critical value  $t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  from the  $t$ -distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom. If  $|t| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ , the null hypothesis is rejected.

For a two-tailed test, the significance level  $\alpha$  is split into two tails, each with area  $\alpha/2$ . The critical values are  $\pm t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ .

Example: Suppose we have a sample of  $n = 25$  observations with a sample mean  $\bar{y} = 10.5$  and a sample standard deviation  $s = 2.5$ . We want to test the null hypothesis  $H_0: \mu = 10$  against the alternative hypothesis  $H_a: \mu \neq 10$  at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

The test statistic is calculated as:

$$t = \frac{10.5 - 10}{2.5 / \sqrt{25}} = \frac{0.5}{0.5} = 1.0$$

The critical values for a two-tailed test with  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $n-1 = 24$  degrees of freedom are  $\pm t_{0.025, 24} \approx \pm 2.064$ .

Since  $|t| = 1.0 < 2.064$ , we fail to reject the null hypothesis. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the population mean is different from 10.

The p-value for this test is the probability of observing a test statistic as extreme as 1.0, assuming the null hypothesis is true. For a two-tailed test, the p-value is  $2 \times P(T > 1.0)$ , where  $T$  follows a  $t$ -distribution with 24 degrees of freedom.

Using a  $t$ -distribution table or software, we find  $P(T > 1.0) \approx 0.238$ . Therefore, the p-value is  $2 \times 0.238 = 0.476$ .

Since the p-value  $0.476 > \alpha = 0.05$ , we fail to reject the null hypothesis.



(28)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*7.002	0.367
0.000	*5.784	0.401
0.000	*4.932	0.413

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

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(0.05 ≥ α)

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(27)

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(t)

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(t)

.(0.05 ≥ α)

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(0.05 ≥ α)

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Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

)

(  
(29)

(%42.3)

(%48.6)

(%50.2)

(29)

# "Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
	*	
0.000	*13.256	0.423
0.000	*8.592	0.486
0.000	*4.417	0.502

(0.05≥ α)

\*

:

)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(

(27)

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(t)

(

(t)

)

.(0.05≥α)

(1.771) (t) (0.05 ≥ α)  
 : :  
 (0.05 ≥ α)  
 ( )  
 .  
 ( )  
 .  
 Stepwise Multiple )  
 (Regression  
 )  
 (30)  
 (%31.5)  
 . (%34.5)  
 )  
 (

(30)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*6.188	0.315
0.000	*4.126	0.345

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

\*

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)

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

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(

(27)

)

(t)

(

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

(t)

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)

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

(

.

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

)

$$(31)$$

(%39.6)

(%46.4)

(%49.5)

(31)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*10.423	0.396
0.000	*7.290	0.464
0.000	*6.914	0.495

(0.05≥ α) \*

:

$$) \qquad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

(

(27)

$$) \qquad (t)$$

(

(t)

(0.05≥α)

:

:

) (0.05 ≥ α)

. (

Stepwise Multiple ) (Regression

)

(

(32)

(%38.2)

(%47.4)

(%51.3)

(32)

# "Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*9.534	0.382
0.000	*6.658	0.474
0.000	*3.265	0.513

(0.05 ≥ α)

\*

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

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(33)

	t	Beta		B
t				
0.000	*9.786	0.353	0.021	0.206
0.000	*7.996	0.287	0.022	0.178

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

\*

(33)

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(t)

(

(7.996 9.786) (t)

:  $(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

:

)

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

( )

( )

.

Stepwise Multiple)

(Regression

(34)

(%47.5)

(%57.3)

(34)

**"Stepwise Multiple Regression "**

	t	R <sup>2</sup>
*t		
0.000	*7.870	0.475
0.000	*4.863	0.573
(0.05 ≥ α)		
*		

:

(35)

(*t= 9.089 ) (Beta=0.189)	(*t= 14.478) (Beta=0.319)	
(*t= 5.293 ) (Beta=0.153)	(*t= 7.51) (Beta=0.211)	
(*t= 6.610) (Beta=0.190)	(*t= 9.902) (Beta=0.267)	
(*t= 7.776) (Beta=0.221)	(*t= 8.024) (Beta=0.227)	
(*t= 8.37) (Beta=0.191)	(*t= 10.047) (Beta=0.266)	
(0.05 ≥ α)		
*		



$$\frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-3} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \quad (35)$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-3} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-3} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \bar{y}_1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-3} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

(36)

(%46.4)

(%56.8)

(36)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
	*	
0.000	*15.675	0.464
0.000	*12.207	0.568

(0.05 ≥ α)

$(\quad) \quad (\quad) \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$   
 $(\quad)$

(35)

$(\quad) \quad (t)$

$(0.05 \geq \alpha) \quad (t)$

:

$(\quad) \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$   
 $(\quad) \quad (\quad)$

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

(37)

(%16.4)

(%19.2)

(37)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
	*	
0.000	*7.425	0.164
0.000	*6.589	0.192
		(0.05 ≥ α)

$\alpha$  :  
 ( ) ( ) **(0.05  $\geq \alpha$ )**  
 ( )

(35)

( ) (t)  
 (t)

(0.05 $\geq\alpha$ )

(0.05  $\geq \alpha$ )

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( ) ( )

. ( )

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

(38)

(%20.4)

(%27.6)

.

(38)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*10.632	0.204
0.005	*6.184	0.276

(0.05 $\geq \alpha$ )

\*

$$\frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - R^2}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-k-1} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

$$(35)$$

$$\frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - R^2}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-k-1} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

$$(39)$$

(Stepwise Multiple Regression)

(39)

(%19.8)

(%28.9)

(39)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
0.000	*16.094	0.198
0.000	*7.534	0.289

(0.05 ≥ α)

\*

$$\frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - R^2}} \geq t_{\alpha/2, n-k-1} \quad (0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

(35)

(t)

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

:

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

( )

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

(40)

(%39.9)

(%48.3)

(40)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
	*	
0.000	*14.120	0.399
0.000	*8.037	0.483

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

:

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(

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(41)

	<b>t</b>	<b>Beta</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>t</b>				
0.000	*7.182	0.281	0.028	0.201
0.000	*8.749	0.336	0.025	0.222
0.000	*7.953	0.310	0.030	0.235
(0.01 $\geq$ $\alpha$ )				*

(41)

)

(t)

(

(7.953 8.749 7.182) (t)

(0.01  $\geq$   $\alpha$ )

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$0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

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Stepwise Multiple Regression

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(42)

(%34.1)

(%45.2)

(%49.6)

.

(42)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	t	R <sup>2</sup>
*t		
0.000	*9.427	0.341
0.000	*8.631	0.452
0.001	*3.250	0.496

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

:

(43)

(*t= 4.373 ) (Beta=0.219)	(*t= 4.833 ) (Beta=0.223)	(*t= 2.172) (Beta=0.102)
(*t= 5.122 ) (Beta=0.234)	(*t= 6.751) (Beta=0.349)	(*t= 4.285) (Beta=0.221)
(*t= 4.800 ) (Beta=0.235)	(*t= 4.865) (Beta=0.258)	(t= 1.277) (Beta=0.061)
(*t= 4.927 ) (Beta=0.214)	(*t= 5.127) (Beta=0.246)	(t= 1.555) (Beta=0.08)
(*t= 5.591 ) (Beta=0.268)	(*t= 6.427) (Beta=0.289)	(*t= 2.863) (Beta=0.128)

(0.05 ≥ α) •

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} \quad (43)$$

where  $\bar{y}$  is the sample mean,  $\mu_0$  is the hypothesized population mean,  $s$  is the sample standard deviation, and  $n$  is the sample size.

The test statistic  $t$  is compared to the critical value  $t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  from the  $t$ -distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom. If  $|t| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ , we reject the null hypothesis.

For example, if  $\alpha = 0.05$ , then  $\alpha/2 = 0.025$ . The critical value  $t_{0.025, n-1}$  is the value such that the area under the  $t$ -distribution curve to the right of this value is 0.025.

Stepwise Multiple Regression

Stepwise regression is a method for selecting the best subset of predictors for a regression model. It involves adding or removing predictors based on statistical criteria.

The criteria used for selecting predictors include:

- Adjusted  $R^2$  (Adjusted Coefficient of Determination)
- Adjusted  $F$ -statistic
- Adjusted  $t$ -statistic

The adjusted  $R^2$  is the most commonly used criterion. It is calculated as follows:

$$R^2_{adj} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)(1-R^2)}{n-k-1} \quad (44)$$

where  $R^2$  is the coefficient of determination,  $n$  is the sample size, and  $k$  is the number of predictors in the model.

The adjusted  $F$ -statistic is calculated as follows:

$$F_{adj} = \frac{R^2_{adj}}{1-R^2_{adj}} \quad (45)$$

The adjusted  $t$ -statistic is calculated as follows:

$$t_{adj} = \frac{\bar{y} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}} \quad (46)$$

The adjusted  $t$ -statistic is compared to the critical value  $t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$  from the  $t$ -distribution with  $n-1$  degrees of freedom. If  $|t_{adj}| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ , we reject the null hypothesis.



(44)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*T	T	R <sup>2</sup>
	*	
0.000	*7.620	0.301
0.000	*4.991	0.357
0.003	*2.990	0.369
		(0.05 ≥ α)

•

:

)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(

.

(43)

)

(t)

(

(t)

:

.(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(

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.

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

)

(

(45)

(%32.3)

(%38.2)

(%42.1)

.

(45)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*6.457	0.323
0.000	*4.787	0.382
0.000	*2.885	0.421

(0.05≥ α)

•

:

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(0.05 ≥α)

(

(43)

)

(t)

(

(0.05≥α)

(t)

( )

(1.277)

(t)

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(0.05≥α)

(0.05 ≥α)

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( )

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Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

)

(

(46)

(%21.6)

(%23.8)

.

(46)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*5.127	0.216
0.005	*2.456	0.238

(0.05 ≥ α)

\*

( )

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)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(

.

(43)

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(t)

(

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

(t)

( )

(1.277)

(t)

:

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

)

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

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( )

.

Stepwise Multiple )

(Regression

)

(

(47)

(%25.4)

(%28.1)

.

(47)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*7.913	0.254
0.000	*6.391	0.281

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

\*

( )

:  
 ) **(0.05 ≥ α)**  
 . (43)  
 ) (t)  
 (t)  
 .(0.05 ≥ α)  
 :  
 ) (0.05 ≥ α)  
 (  
 .  
 Stepwise Multiple )  
 (Regression  
 )  
 (  
 (48)  
 (%36.7)  
 (%39.8)  
 (%40.9)  
 .

(48)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

	T	R <sup>2</sup>
*T	*	
0.000	*6.586	0.367
0.000	*4.468	0.398
0.000	*2.912	0.409

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

(0.05 ≥ α)

:

)

(

.

(One Way Anova)

(

)

(Scheffe Test)

)

(T.test)

.

(

(49)

( )				
( )				
0.000	*30.07	3.46 0.328	10.36 122.93	(375 3)
0.000	*9.21	1.12 0.346	3.36 129.94	(375 3)
0.000	*5.68	0.69 0.350	2.09 131.20	(375 3)
0.000	*4.64	0.855 0.350	1.71 131.58	(376 2)
(0.05≥ α) *				

:

(49)

(F=30.07)  
(α =0.05) (α =0.000)

.

(50)

( ) ( )  
( ) (3.71) ( )  
( ) (3.25) ( )  
( ) ( )  
( ) (3.52) ( )

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad \quad \quad ( \quad \quad ) \quad \quad \quad (3.25) \\
 ( \quad \quad ) \\
 ( \quad \quad ) \quad \quad \quad ( \quad \quad ) \\
 & \quad \quad (3.38) \quad \quad ( \quad \quad ) \quad \quad \quad (3.71) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad .( \quad \quad ) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (50)
 \end{aligned}$$

---

*0.46	*0.27	-	-	3.25
*0.33	-	-	-	3.38
-	-	-	-	3.52
-	-	-	-	3.71

---

(0.05 ≥ α) \*

. : .

(49)

(α=0.000) (F=9.21)  
(α =0.05)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (51) \\
 ( \quad \quad 30) \\
 ( \quad \quad 30) \quad \quad \quad ( \quad \quad 51) \\
 & \quad \quad (3.53) \quad \quad ( \quad \quad 51) \quad \quad \quad (3.35) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad .( \quad \quad 51)
 \end{aligned}$$



(51)

51	50-41	40-31	30		
*0.18	-	-	-	3.35	30
-	-	-	-	3.47	40-31
-	-	-	-	3.49	50-41
-	-	-	-	3.53	51

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

•

.

:

(49)

( $\alpha = 0.000$ )

(F=5.68)

( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

(52)

16)

16)

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(3.39)

( 5)

(3.55) (

.( 16)

(52)

16	15-11	10-6	5		
*0.16	-	-	-	3.39	5
-	-	-	-	3.45	10-6
-	-	-	-	3.47	15-11
-	-	-	-	3.55	16

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

•

:

.

(49)

( $\alpha = 0.000$ )

( $F = 4.64$ )

( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

.

(53)

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(3.38) ( )

(3.50)

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.( )

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*0.12	-	-	3.50
-	-	-	3.47
-	-	-	3.38

---

( $0.05 \geq \alpha$ )

•

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(54)

( )

(t=3.15)  
(0.05 ≥ α)

(t)  
(α=0.002)

(3.54)

.(3.45)  
(54)

(t)

(t)			
0.002	*3.15	0.36	3.45
		0.35	3.54
(0.05 ≥ α) *			

:

) (0.05 ≥ α)  
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.  
One Way )

(ANOVA

( )

(Scheffe Test)

( ) (T.test)

:

(55)

( )				
( )				
0.000	*13.46	1.00 0.213	3.02 79.99	(375 3)
0.000	*25.67	1.86 0.207	5.57 77.44	(375 3)
0.000	*12.11	0.91 0.214	2.73 80.29	(375 3)
0.52	**0.67	0.09 0.220	0.18 82.84	(376 2)
(0.05≥ α)				*
(0.05≥ α)				**

:

(55)

(F=13.46)  
(α =0.05) (α =0.000)

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(56)

( ) ( )  
( ) (3.83) ( )  
(3.53) ( )  
( ) ( )

) (3.53) ( )  
 ( ) (3.70) ( )  
 ( ) ( )  
 (3.53) ( )  
 (3.73) ( )  
 .( )  
**(56)**

---

*0.30	*0.20	*0.17	-	3.53
-	-	-	-	3.70
-	-	-	-	3.73
-	-	-	-	3.83

---

(0.05 ≥ α) •

. :  
 (55)

(α=0.000) (F=25.67)  
 . (α =0.05)  
 (57)  
 ( 30)  
 30) ( 51)  
 (3.81) ( 51) (3.58) ( )  
 ( 51)



.( 16)  
(58)

16	15-11	10-6	5		
*0.17	-	-	-	3.64	5
-	-	-	-	3.70	10-6
-	-	-	-	3.71	15-11
-	-	-	-	3.81	16
(0.05≥ α)					•

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(55)

(α =0.52)

(F=0.67)

(α =0.05)

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(t=2.86)

(t)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(α=0.004)

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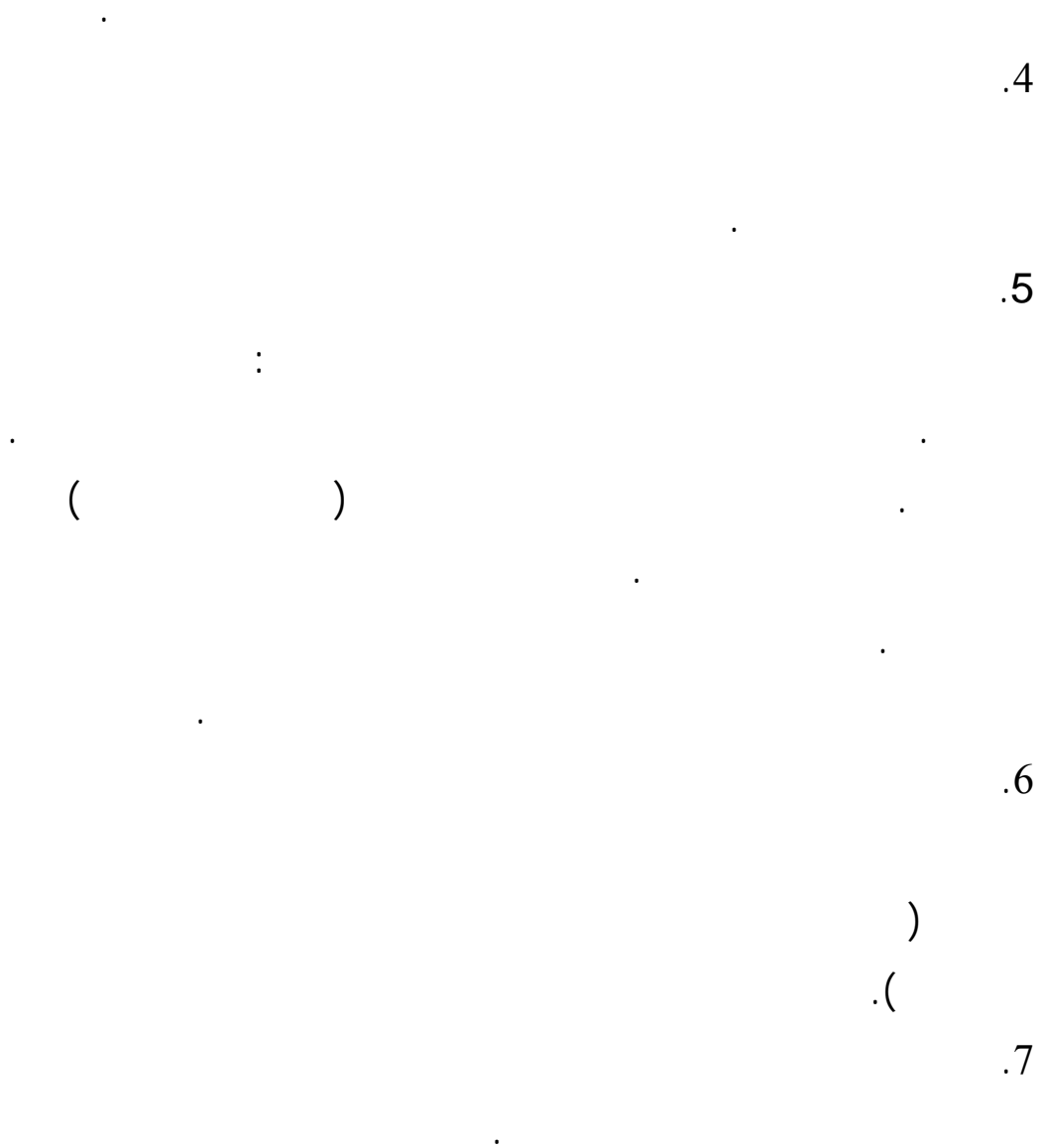
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Date : .....

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التاريخ : ٢٩ / محرم / ١٤٣١ هـ

الموافق : ٢٢ / ١٢ / ٢٠٠٩ م

السادة إمارة منطقة المدينة المنورة المحترمين  
المملكة العربية السعودية

تحية طيبة، وبعد:

أرجو التكرم بالإيعاز لمن يلزم لتسهيل مهمة الطالب سعد عايد معيتق الرشيد /  
ماجستير إدارة عامة في تطبيق دراسته الموسومة بـ "التخطيط الاستراتيجي وأثره في  
تحقيق التميز التنظيمي من وجهة نظر مديري الدوائر الحكومية في منطقة المدينة  
المنورة"، وذلك استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير.

شاكرين لكم اهتمامكم وحرصكم على التعاون مع جامعة مؤتة.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،،

رئيس الجامعة

د. عبد الرحيم الحنيطي

نسخة / عميد الدراسات العليا

٢٠٠٩ / ١٢ / ٢٢

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